



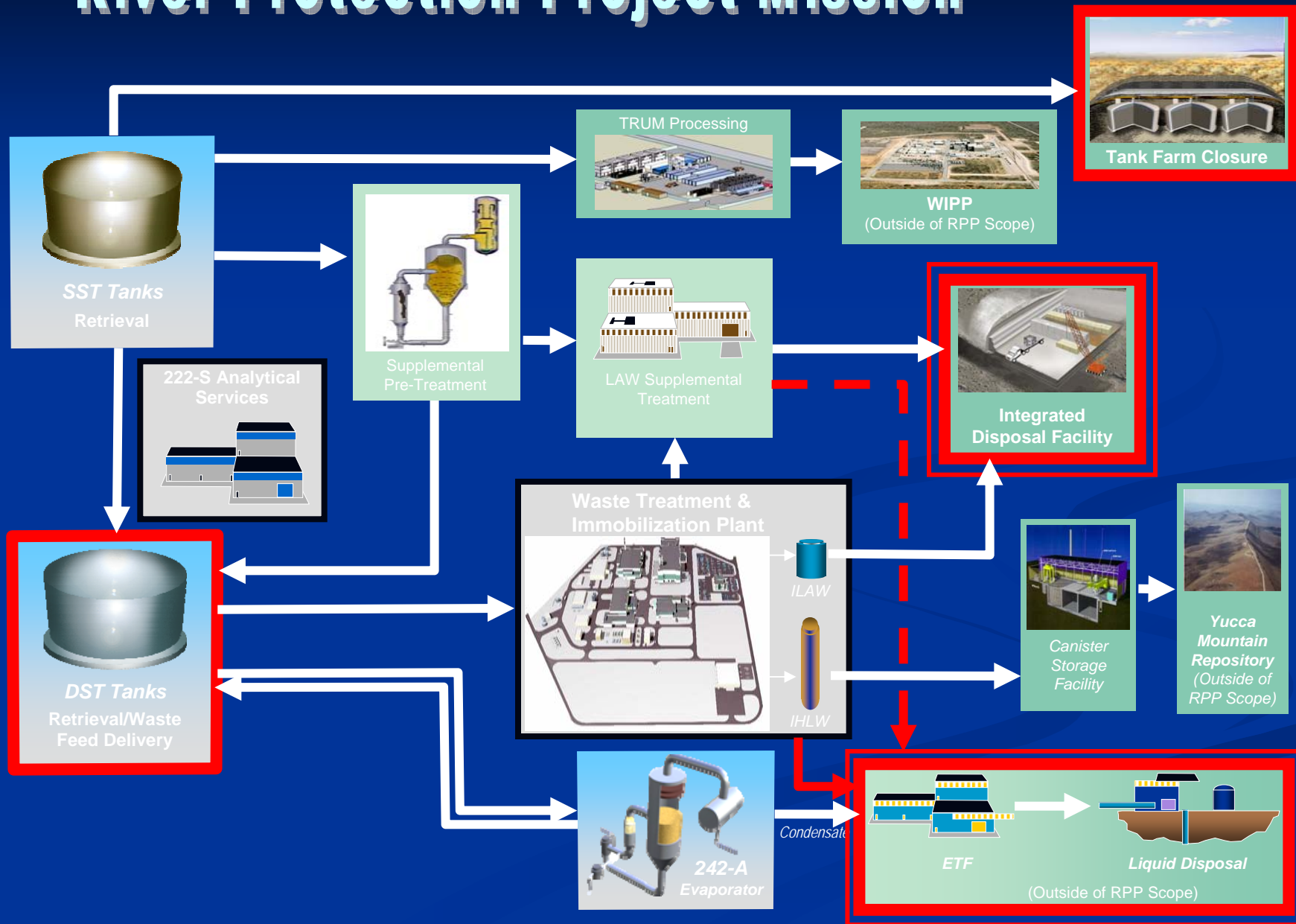
# *Impacts of Secondary Waste on Near-Surface Disposal Facility at Hanford*

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# River Protection Project Mission



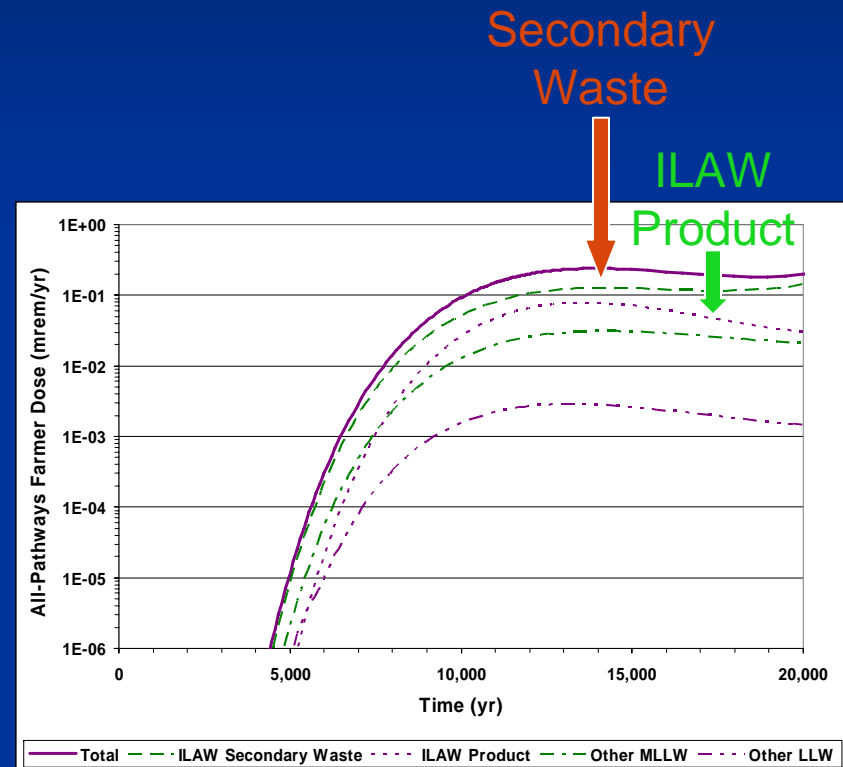
# Integrated Disposal Facility

- RCRA Permitted Facility for Disposal of:
  - ILAW produced from Low-Activity Waste
  - Secondary Wastes from Immobilization Facilities
  - Other Hanford Site and DOE low-level and mixed low-level waste



# Impacts of Secondary Waste

- Assessments have indicated the most significant waste stream for long-term impacts is the secondary waste from the production of ILAW, not the ILAW.

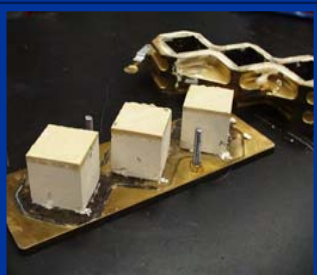


# Low Temperature Immobilization Testing on Secondary Waste

- Problem:
  - Risk analyses show that most of the environmental impact comes from the secondary waste, primarily I-129, which is mostly volatilized during the vitrification processes.
- Need
  - A low-temperature waste form for Secondary Wastes associated with the production of ILAW that would improve the retention of I-129.
  - Standardized methodology for testing Long-Term Performance



# Low Temperature Immobilization Tests



- **Alkali Aluminosilicate Hydroceramic Cement:** Institute for Clean Energy Technology (ICET) at Mississippi State University



- **Phosphate Bonded Ceramic (Ceramicrete)**  
- magnesium potassium ( $\text{Mg-K-PO}_4$ ) system) : CH2MHILL



- **Alkali Aluminosilicate Geopolymer ("DuraLith"):** Catholic University of America Vitreous State Laboratory (VSL)



- **Cast Stone (grout):** Center for Laboratory Sciences/Columbia Basin College (CLS/CBC)

# Conclusion

- Current assessments show that I-129 from the ILAW secondary waste streams drive the risk to the groundwater however regulatory limits are not exceeded.
- Composition ranges will not be known until actual facility operations.

*Plan for the worst and hope for the best.*